GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

PRELIMINARY SERIES

LEGEND

Concentration of copper, 20 ppm or less
in stream sediments .... 20 in spring sediments 20

Concentration of copper, 24 to 44 ppm
in stream sediments .... 40 in spring sediments 40

Concentration of copper, 48 ppm or greater
in stream sediments .... 100 in spring sediments 100

Location of known veins ....

Mineral occurrence .... Au×

Mineral deposit 3

Mineral Symbols

Arsenic	As	Silver	Ag
Antimony	Sb	Tungsten lode	W
Copper	Cu	Tungsten (placer)	W(P)
Gold (lode)	Au	Tin (lode)	Sn
Gold (placer)	Au(P)	Tin (placer)	Sn(P)
Lead	Pb	Zinc	Zn
Molybdenum	Mo		

INDEX TO MINES AND PROSPECTS

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58. Alice
59. Caribou
60. Divide
61. Devon
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65. Shanghai
66. Lookout
67. Rex
68. Peso Silver

Field work by C. F. Gleeson, W. M. Tupper, A. Suparman, K. Domai, M. Shafiqullah, J. A. Colwell, J. R. Deighton, C. H. Yurchak, J. K. Worth, H. R. James, A. G. Troup, G. Wind, L. Hogg, and F. R. Campbell

Analyses by J. J. Lynch, G. Mihailov, D. Church, and J. Robinson

Compilation and text by C. F. Gleeson

Geological cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada, 1967

Roads, all weather ....

Other roads ....

Trail ....

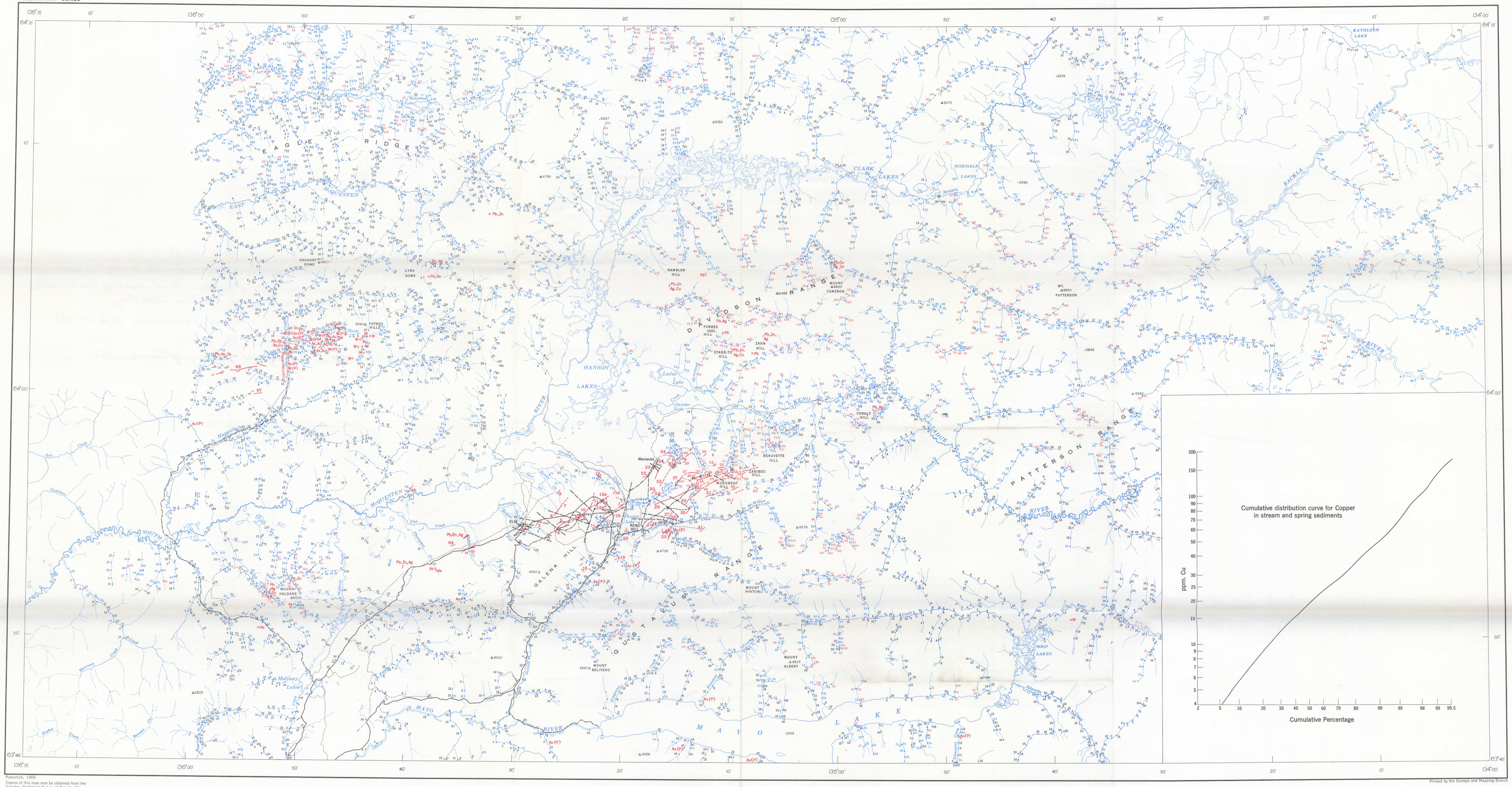
Intermittent lake and stream ....

Horizontal control point .... △

Elevation in feet above mean sea-level 2095

Base-map cartography by the Geological Survey of Canada, 1966 from maps published by the Surveys and Mapping Branch and by the Army Survey Establishment, R. C. E.

Approximate magnetic declination, 34° 45' East, decreasing 4.2' annually



Published, 1968
Copies of this map may be obtained from the Director, Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa

Printed by the Surveys and Mapping Branch

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

Introduction

The reconnaissance geochemical survey of Keno Hill area, Yukon Territory was started and completed in the summer of 1964. The creeks not accessible by roads were reached by helicopter. An attempt was made to maintain a sample interval of 1,500 feet along all rivers, creeks, and their tributaries.

The data on this map are based on 5,900 samples of stream sediment collected from the channels of the streams and on the sediments and precipitates in the vicinity of springs from an area of approximately 1,900 square miles. Where possible the active channel was sampled; however as work progressed it was found that moss on the creek banks below the water line had trapped considerable amounts of fine sediment suitable for sampling. The wet sediments and waters were analyzed at the sample site for cold citrate-soluble heavy metals. The results of this work have been published in a series of 14 preliminary maps (Gleeson, et al., 1965). Field observations on the character of the stream, composition of the sediment, pH and temperature of the water, and rock types in the vicinity of the sample station were entered in code on special geochemical field cards. Subsequently, this information was punched on cards for electronic data processing.

The wet sediment was dried in the field at a temperature of about 60° C and sieved through an 80 mesh stainless steel screen. The sieved samples were shipped to Ottawa where they were ground to minus 100 mesh in a ceramic ball mill.

Analysis

Samples of the stream and spring sediments were analyzed for copper by fusion with potassium bisulphate followed by colorimetric determination with dithizone using the technique described by Gilbert (1959).

General Geology

The regional geology has been described by Bostock (1947, 1964), and Green and Roddick (1962). More detailed geological studies have been made by Kindle (1962), McTaggart (1960), Poole (1965), and Green (1957, 1958). The geology, geochemistry, and origin of the mineral deposits in Keno Hill and Dublin Gulch areas have been described by Boyle (1965). Reports by Aho (1964) and Cockfield (1922) provide further information on mineral deposits of the area.

The map-area is underlain by a series of metamorphosed sedimentary rocks, mainly quartzites, phyllites, slates, chlorite, sericite and graphite schists, also grits and minor limestone. The age of these rocks is uncertain and appears to range from Precambrian to Mesozoic (Poole, 1965; Tempelman-Kluit, 1966).

A dolomite and limestone unit outcrops in the northeast part of the area. Fossils from these rocks range in age from late Cambrian to late Silurian or early Devonian (Green and Roddick, 1962).

Mafic igneous sills and lenses now altered to greenstones are interlayered with the metamorphosed sediments. Quartz-feldspar porphyry sills and lamprophyre dykes are present locally. Granitic stocks cut the metamorphosed sediments east and north of Mayo Lake, northwest of Hanson Lake, south of Dublin Gulch and in the vicinity of Mount Haldane.

Skarn zones containing scheelite occur in the vicinity of some of the granitic masses particularly around Dublin Gulch, Mount Haldane, and east of Mayo Lake.

Most of the lead-silver ore deposits in the Keno - Galena Hills area occur along northeasterly striking vein faults in thick-bedded quartzite and occasionally in greenstone (Boyle, 1965). In the Dublin Gulch area quartz arsenopyrite-gold veins with a general northeast strike are present near the contacts of the granitic stocks. Also easterly striking vein faults are mineralized with siderite, jamesonite, boulangerite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, tetrahedrite, and chalcopyrite. Two cassiterite-tourmaline veins occur on the right limit of Dublin Gulch near its mouth (Boyle, 1965; Poole, 1965). Also northerly striking lead-zinc-silver veins are present in Davidson Range (Cockfield, 1922; Aho, 1964). Placer gold has been recovered from Dublin Gulch, Haggart Creek, and Duncan Creek since 1898.

The area has undergone several stages of glaciation. Thick glacial deposits occupy the major valleys and hill slopes below an elevation of 3,000 feet. Permafrost is present throughout the area.

Results

Statistical studies using electronic computation have yet to be completed and until this phase of the work is completed adequate assessment of the results will be difficult. However cumulative distribution curves have been constructed from information supplied by the computer. The curve for copper is illustrated on the map. The curve closely approximates a straight line indicating that copper is distributed log normally in the stream sediments.

Values for copper range from less than 4 ppm to 500 ppm. For this map the samples have been grouped as follows: less than 4 ppm to 20 ppm (i.e. 51 per cent of the samples), 24 to 44 ppm (37 per cent of the samples), and greater than 48 ppm (12 per cent of the samples).

The majority of the high copper values are grouped in areas underlain by massive quartzite and phyllites that contain lenses and sills of greenstone that probably had an original dioritic or gabbroic composition. Some of these greenstones do contain dissiminated chalcopyrite. However low quantities of copper, average .34 per cent (Boyle 1965), are present in the silver lodes of the region. The copper is associated with minerals such as: freibergite, chalcopyrite, and bournonite.

In the northwest and east sections of the area several creeks contain above average amounts of copper. The rocks here are gritty quartzites, slates, and cherts, with minor limestone. No greenstones have been mapped in these regions and further follow up work is required to properly explain the presence of anomalous copper in these and other locations within the area.

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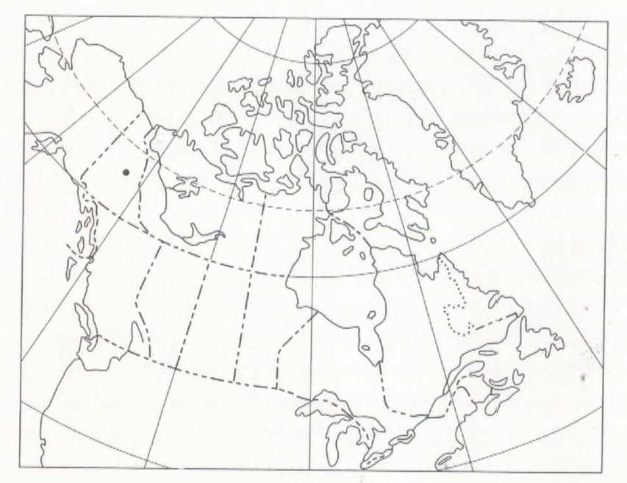
Tempelman-Kluit, D.: Report of activities, May to October, 1965; Geol. Surv. Can., Paper 66-1, pp. 48-49 (1966).

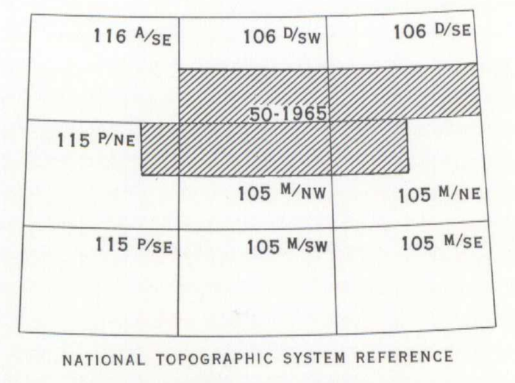


INDEX MAP

MAP 50-1965
COPPER CONTENT OF STREAM AND SPRING SEDIMENTS
KENO HILL AREA
YUKON TERRITORY

Scale 1:126,720
1 inch to 2 miles

Miles 2 0 2 4 6 Miles
Kilometres 3 0 3 6 9 Kilometres



NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SYSTEM REFERENCE
KENO HILL AREA
YUKON TERRITORY